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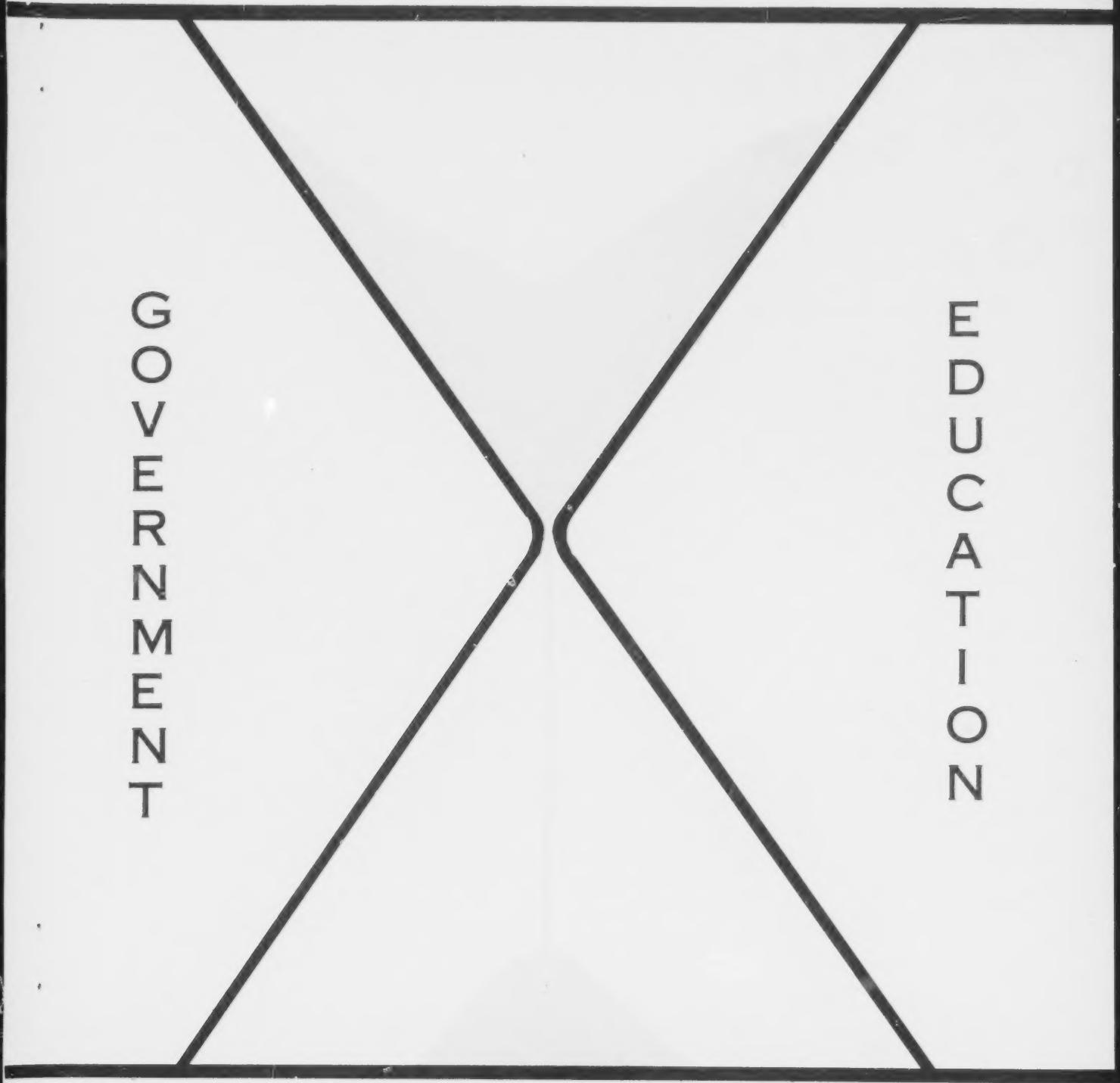
OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT



1980 NORTH CAROLINA

JOB SERVICE

Labor Market Information

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION

NORTH CAROLINA
1979

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OF NORTH CAROLINA

Glenn R. Jernigan, Chairman

This is a cooperative program involv the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, the Bureau of Labor istics, and the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

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A Labor Market Information Publication

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INTRODUCTION

The manpower planning process has increased the need for occupational employment information. The Employment and Training Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of the U.S. Department of Labor, have developed the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Program to help meet these manpower planning needs. The OES Program has three main elements:

1. Periodic surveys of approximately 2,000 occupations by industry
2. The National/State Industry Occupation Employment Matrix
3. State and area manpower projections by industry and occupation

This report, which covers occupational employment in government and education, is the second report based on a survey of government and the first based on a survey of education. According to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972, government includes Federal, State, and local government activities. This includes the legislative, judicial, and administrative functions, as well as government owned and operated business enterprises. Education includes establishments furnishing formal academic or technical courses, correspondence schools, commercial and trade schools, and libraries.

The Office of Personnel Management of the U.S. Government and the North Carolina Office of State Personnel each provided a universal listing of the occupational employment in Federal and State government in North Carolina. Selected counties, cities, and special districts throughout North Carolina provided data on local government staffing patterns. Employment data were provided by private elementary and secondary schools; however, no data for public schools could be obtained. Both state-supported and private institutions of higher learning provided information for the survey.

METHODOLOGY

Data for this report were obtained by two methods. Universal listings were used to obtain occupational employment for both Federal and State government. A questionnaire was used to obtain occupational employment from sampled local government and educational units. Total local government and educational employment was then estimated from the responses of those units sampled.

Sample

The sample was drawn using procedures outlined in the OES Survey Operations Manual. Establishments were divided into different size classes by number of employees. All establishments with more than 250 employees were sampled. Establishments in each smaller size class were sampled in proportion to the employment in the size class; however, no establishment with fewer than four employees was sampled. Employment in these establishments was accounted for in the next larger size class. Each unit that was sampled was assigned a weight according to the ratio of units sampled in that size class. For esample, when all units in a size class were sampled, the weight was one. When the units were sampled at a ratio of one out of four, the sampled unit was given a weight of four. The weighted establishment then represented itself and three other establishments.

Collection

Data collection began in October, 1978 and ended in October, 1980. Two follow-up mailings, personal visits, or telephone calls were made to those establishments whose response was vital for statistical purposes, to those who had difficulty completing the questionnaire, or to those where clarification of the response was necessary.

Estimates

Data from the questionnaires were keypunched and loaded onto tape. The tape was processed using the OES Batch Systems Programs to sort and screen the data. The estimating programs sorted the data into size-class cells. The weighted employment of each occupation in each cell was then estimated individually and summed across all cells in order to produce the final occupational employment estimate for each industry.

Error

Two types of errors, sampling and non-sampling, can affect the results of a survey. Sampling error is the difference between the estimates developed from data collected from a sample and the data collected from the universe from which the sample was drawn. Sampling error is measurable and is expressed as relative error. The relative error shown in this publication is such that the chances are two out of three that the results of comparable universal data collection would not differ by more than the percentage shown. Non-sampling error can arise from faulty questionnaire design, inability to collect necessary data, inaccuracy of data collected, and ineffective processing techniques. Non-sampling error cannot be measured.

Publication

After the data file had been processed through the OES estimates programs, a computer printout was received which contained the estimated employment for each

occupation, the relative error of the occupational estimate, the percent distribution of the occupational employment, the number of employees reported in each occupation, and the number of establishments which reported each occupation.

Industries were surveyed at the 3-digit SIC level; however, published data are at the 2-digit level of detail.

Occupational data were not published for industries when the industry employment was less than 1,000. The estimated employment for occupations was rounded to the nearest ten. The estimated employment was put in a residual category when the estimated employment for an occupation was less than 15 or less than 0.05 percent of the total group employment, when the relative error was more than 35 percent, or when an occupation was not reported by at least four establishments. Although they are not published here, the suppressed industry and occupation data will be included in the industry/occupation matrix.

Relative error is not applicable (N.A.) for residual categories, occupational group totals, and total employment because it is not additive. The percent distribution was computed on the unrounded employment estimates; therefore, some occupations with the same published estimated employment may not have the same percent distribution.

Six major occupational groups are listed for each industry. When there was no reported employment in an occupational group, the estimated employment is listed as zero. When the estimated employment for the occupational group was less than 15, the figure was not published; however, the existence of some employment in the group is indicated by a dash (--).

NOTE: Occasionally the sum of occupations will not equal the Total Employment or the occupational category because of rounding.

SELECTED LIST OF RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS

The following is a partial list of publications that may be helpful to manpower planners. The publications are available from the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, Labor Market Information (LMI) Division. A complete list of LMI publications may be found in its Catalog of Publications and Releases.

1. Results of OES surveys of Occupational Employment for industries in

   A. Trade
   B. Manufacturing and Hospitals
   C. Government and Education
   D. Nonmanufacturing

2. North Carolina Labor Force Estimates by County, Area, and State. A report in which monthly and annual average employment by major industry divisions, and unemployment, are shown for the State, each county, and each multicounty labor area for the preceding calendar year.

3. Preliminary Civilian Labor Force Estimates. A monthly report showing preliminary labor force, total employment, total unemployment, and unemployment rates for the State and for each of the 100 counties.

4. Active Job Applicants Registered for Work with Employment Security Commission Offices, by applicant's county of residence. A special report prepared upon request depicting the number of actively registered job applicants available for work within a commuting radius of any designated town or industrial site in the State. The report includes a map of the area, total population of the area, and the number of high school graduates entering the labor force.

5. Area Labor Market Newsletters. A monthly or bimonthly report for selected labor areas of the State which includes a narrative analysis and supporting statistical data on employment and unemployment trends in the area.

6. Registered Applicants and Job Openings. A quarterly summary report of job applicants and job openings for selected occupations statewide. The report shows the number of applicants registered to date during the fiscal year with a listing of the number of men and women actively registered at the close of each month. Also, it shows nonfarm job openings received and filled during fiscal year and number unfilled for 30 days or more.

7. North Carolina and Labor Market Area Annual Planning Reports. An annual report which contains detailed labor market data including a definition of the area; economic development and area outlook; population and labor force characteristics and trends; employment developments and outlook by industry and occupation; recent trends in unemployment; estimates of need for manpower services; characteristics of the economically disadvantaged and nondisadvantaged; and barriers to employment of the economically disadvantaged. Also contained in the report are supportive statistical charts, tables, and maps.

8. Employment Projections to 1985 for

   A. North Carolina

B. Seven Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA)
C. Eighteen Planning Regions

Reports contain projections of future occupational employment needs to the year 1985 for the State, the SMSA's and regions. Reports include a narrative analysis and supportive statistical data in tables and charts.

9. State Labor Summary. A monthly report which provides an overview of statewide labor market conditions. Includes narrative analysis and supporting statistical data on current employment and unemployment trends; labor supply and demand relationships; employment and training program activities; hours worked and wages paid are included in the report.

10. 1981 Wage Rates in Selected Occupations. An annual report giving a statewide breakdown of wage rates by occupation and by industry. Also included are breakdowns by occupation for the eighteen planning regions. Rates are for selected typical production and non-production workers in manufacturing industries.

The following is an additional list of publications available through the U.S. Government Printing Office.

1. Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. A classification of establishments by type of industrial activity which is used to facilitate the collection, tabulation, presentation, and analysis of data; and to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies of the United States government, State agencies, trade associations, and private research organizations.

2. Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Fourth Edition, 1977. This U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration publication contains the country's most comprehensive job descriptions and related information on the 20,000 occupations identified in the United States. Known as the "DOT", the volume groups jobs in a classification structure based on interrelationships of tasks and job requirements.

3. Guide for Occupational Exploration. This U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration publication groups the thousands of occupations in the world of work by interests and by ability and traits required for successful performance. Descriptive information is provided for each work group to assist the individual in reviewing, understanding, and evaluating his or her own interests and potentials and relating them to pertinent fields of work.

4. Occupational Outlook Handbook, U.S. Department of Labor. A description of more than 850 occupations that include jobs about which young people are most interested in learning, occupations requiring long periods of education or training, and a number of small but growing fields of employment. Each description contains a section on the nature of the work; industrial and/or geographic places of employment; training, other qualifications, and advancement; and prospective job opportunities on a National level.

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Since the specific functions and services provided by Federal, State, and local governments differ from each other, the occupations required to perform the various functions also differ. The distribution of the occupational groups in government employment is presented in the following table.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP NORTH CAROLINA, 1975

Occupational Group	Federal Government		State Government		Local Government	
	Employment	Percent Distribution	Employment	Percent Distribution	Employment	Percent Distribution
Total, All Occupations	41,990	100.0	39,700	100.0	67,110	100.0
Managers and Officers	3,670	8.7	2,770	6.9	6,020	9.0
Professional and Technical Workers	9,760	23.2	12,710	32.0	9,370	14.0
Service Workers	2,890	6.9	6,630	16.7	19,910	29.7
Maintenance and Production Workers	7,450	17.8	9,370	23.6	18,190	27.4
Clerical Workers	18,020	43.0	8,220	20.7	13,640	20.3
Sales Workers	200	0.5	-	-	-	-

Federal government employment is concentrated in the clerical occupations. A large portion of this clerical employment is in the postal services occupations of mail carrier and service clerk. State government employment is more evenly distributed over the occupational groups; the group of professional and technical occupations has the largest employment. Local government employment is concentrated in maintenance and production workers and in service workers. The largest maintenance and production occupation is refuse collector. A large portion of the rest of the maintenance and production employment is distributed over specific maintenance and repair occupations. Local government service employment is concentrated in protective service occupations in police and fire departments. As could be expected, very little government employment is found in sales occupations.

Three tables, which will be presented later in the report, list the ten or more occupations with the highest employment in Federal, State, and local governments. In these tables it is again evident that there is very little over-lap in the specific occupations required to implement the particular functions of the three levels of government. Other than the clerical occupations of general office clerk, typist, and secretary, only the service occupation of police patrol officer is found on more than one list.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

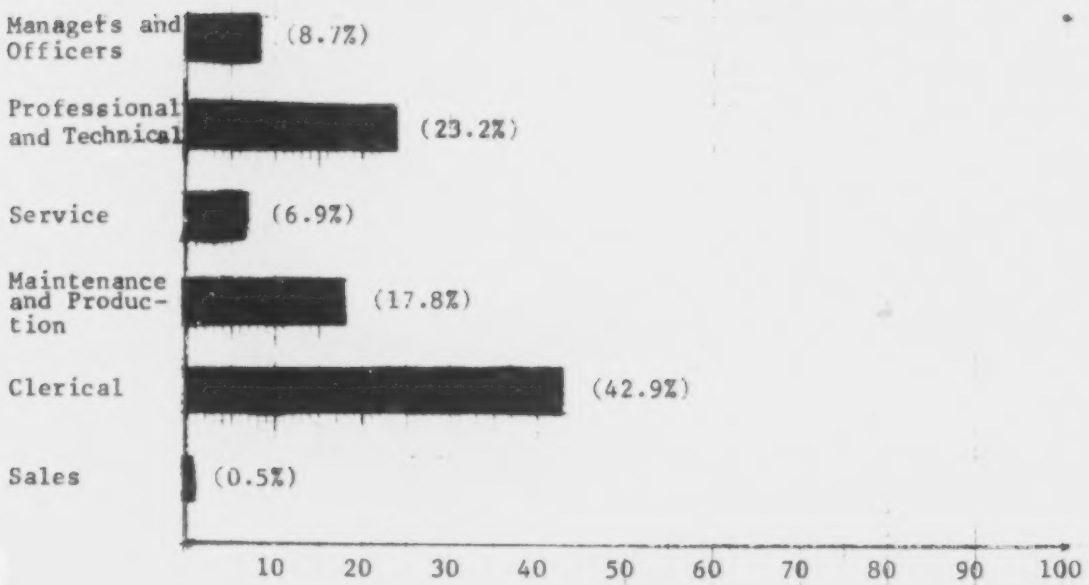
This major group includes full-time temporary, full-time permanent, part-time temporary, and part-time permanent employees on the Federal payroll as of October, 1980. Excluded are the White House staff, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, and the Federal Reserve. The General Accounting Office, the Government Printing Office, and the U. S. Tax Court are the only data included for the Legislative Branch, and the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts is all that is included for the Judicial Branch.

The following table lists the ten specific occupations in this group in which the most workers were employed in October, 1980. The occupations accounted for 42.4 percent of the total employment.

Occupation	Industry Employment	Percent Distribution
Postal Mail Carriers	8,287	19.7
Postal Service Clerks	1,903	4.5
General Office Clerks	1,488	3.5
Typists	1,212	2.9
Nurse Aides and/or Orderlies	904	2.2
Professional Nurses	869	2.1
Aircraft Mechanics	866	2.1
Biological Science Technicians	783	1.9
Secretaries	746	1.8
Postmasters and/or Mail Superintendents	733	1.7

The graph below illustrates employment by major occupational category.

Percent Distribution of Federal Government Employment by Major Occupational Category in North Carolina, October, 1980



FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
OCTOBER, 1980

Occupation	1980 Employment
Total Employment	41,990
Managers and Officers	3,669
Public Administration Inspectors, Except Construction	666
Construction Inspectors	102
Postmaster and/or Mail Superintendents	733
All Other Managers	2,168
Professional Occupations	6,531
Engineers	553
Aeronautical Engineers	39
Agricultural Engineers	5
Chemical Engineers	48
Civil Engineers	285
Electrical and Electronic Engineers	50
Industrial Engineers	17
Mechanical Engineers	33
Metallurgists and Metallurgical Engineers	2
Safety Engineers	3
Nuclear Engineers	4
All Other Engineers	67
Financial Analysts	4
Mathematicians	12
Statisticians	68
All Other Mathematical Scientists	9
Chemists	241
Geologists and Geophysicists	42
Meteorologists	103
Oceanographers	5
Physicists	21
All Other Physical Scientists	97
Agricultural Scientists	56
Biological Scientists	360
Forester and Conservation Scientists	208
Economists	34
Psychologists	59
Socialogists	1
Urban and Regional Planners	5
All Other Social Scientists	64
Systems Analysts	221
Teachers and/or Instructors, Nonvocational Education	578
Photographers	35
Purchasing Agents and/or Buyers	231
Accountants and Auditors	191
Landscape Architects	20
Architects	8
Caseworkers	71
Clergy	29
Commercial Artists	31
Dentists	30
Dietitians and/or Nutritionists	24
Writers and/or Editors	30
Law Clerks	65

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

(Continued)

Occupation	1980 Employment
Lawyers	93
Librarians, Professional	30
Curators, Museum	7
Professional Nurses	869
Occupational Therapists	11
Optometrists	1
Paralegal Personnel	9
Personnel and Labor Relations Specialists	222
Pharmacists	55
Physical Therapists	12
Physicians and/or Surgeons	435
Podiatrists	1
Public-Relations Practitioners	30
Veterinarians	56
Judges	26
Tax Examiners, Collectors and/or Revenue Agents	443
All Other Therapists	4
Appraisers, Real Estate	24
Group Recreation Workers	14
Manual-Arts, Music, and/or Recreational Therapists	20
Speech Pathologists and/or Audiologists	17
Corrective Therapists	14
All Other Professional Workers	632
Technician Operations	3,224
Computer Programmers	73
Drafters	20
Electrical and Electronic Technicians	356
Surveyors	48
Broadcast Technicians	42
All Other Engineering Technicians	285
Physical Science Technicians	241
Biological Science Technicians	783
Air Traffic Controllers	397
Dental Assistants	114
Mathematical Technicians	6
Physician's Assistants	45
Airplane Pilots	29
Radio Operators	1
Technical Assistants, Library	41
Pharmacy Helpers	41
Medical-Record Librarians	45
Dental Hygienists	16
Medical Laboratory Technologists	188
Prosthetists-Orthotists	1
Electrocardiograph Technicians	59
Radiologic Technicians and/or Nuclear Medical Technicians	82
All Other Medical & Dental Technicians	58
All Other Technicians	253

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

(Continued)

Occupation	1980 Employment
Service Workers	2,890
Supervisors	4
Window Washers	1
All Other Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	511
Guards and Doorkeepers	56
Bakers, Bread and/or Pastry	1
Butchers and/or Meat Cutters	79
Cooks, Institution or Cafeteria	108
All Other Food Service Workers	363
Barbers	7
Cosmetologists and/or Hairstylists	1
Housekeepers	12
Nurse Aides and/or Orderlies	904
Recreation Facility Attendants	3
Forest Conservation Workers	41
Fish and Game Wardens	4
Crossing or Bridge Tenders	28
Guides, Sightseeing or Establishment	1
Social Service Aides	52
Occupational Therapy Assistants	22
Police and Detective Supervisors	51
Detectives, Police	232
Corrective Officers and/or Jailers	89
U. S. Marshalls	40
Fire Fighters	271
Other Service Workers	9
Maintenance and Production Workers	7,454
Supervisors	45
Mechanics and Repairers	2,390
Aircraft Mechanics	866
Automotive Mechanics	250
Body Repairers, Automotive	24
Electric-Tool Repairers	16
Electromedical Equipment Repairers	3
Gasoline-Engine or Mower Repairs	1
Gunsmiths	13
Engineering-Equipment Mechanics	145
Laundry-Machine Mechanics	3
Locksmiths	13
Maintenance Mechanics	439
Office Machine Servicers and/or Cash Register Servicers	10
Refrigeration Mechanics and/or Air Conditioning Mechanics	112
Car Repairers, Railroad	3
Electronic Mechanics	388
Gas and Electric Appliance Repairers	1
Other Mechanics and Repairers	103
Developers and/or Projection Printers	1
Negative Cutters and/or Spotters	1
Markers, Classifiers, Wet Wash Assemblers, Detachers	82
Washers, Machine and/or Starcher	31
Laundry Pressers, Machine	24

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

(Continued)

Occupation	1980 Employment
Truck Drivers	319
Asbestos and Insulation Workers	7
Boilermakers	1
Cabinetmakers	10
Cable Splicers	65
Carpenters	211
Cement Masons	2
Conductors, Train	7
Crane, Derrick, and Hoist Operators	22
Craters	31
Dredge Operators	4
Electricians	350
Exterminators	30
Glaziers	6
Heavy Equipment Operators	81
Riggers	1
Industrial Truck Operators	165
Inspectors	51
Installer Repairers and/or Section Maintainers	46
Instrument Repairers	4
Line Installers-Repairers	13
Locomotive Engineers	4
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	288
Oilers	6
Automotive Painters	1
Maintenance Painters	182
Plasterers	21
Electroplaters	21
Plumbers and/or Pipefitters	192
Production Packagers, Hand or Machine	5
Motion Picture Projectionists	1
Roofers	3
Dental-Laboratory Technicians	16
Sandblasters and/or Shotblasters	16
Sewage-Plant Operators	62
Sewing Machine Operators, Regular Equipment-Garment	15
Sheet Metal Workers	401
Stationary Boiler Firers	185
Stationary Engineers	22
Stone Masons	27
Animal Caretakers	8
Tile Setters	2
Tire Fabricator and/or Repairers	1
Tool and Die Makers	9
Track Layers	1
Water Treatment Plant Operators	55
Welders and/or Flamecutters	51
Offset Lithographic Press Operators, Sheet, Roll or Web Fed	35
Strippers	1
Camera Operators, Printing	9
Service Station Attendants	17
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	179

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

(Continued)

Occupation	1980 Employment
Highway-Maintenance Men	4
Furniture Finishers	1
Chemical Operators A	2
Heat Treaters, Annealers, and/or Temperers	2
Machine Tool Operators, Combination	172
Patternmakers, Wood	4
Saw Filers	3
Testers	3
Woodworking-Machine Operators	3
Dip Platers, Non-Electrolytic	3
Upholsterers	11
Power Brakes and/or Bending Machine Ops., Metal	1
Copy Markers	1
Gardeners and Groundskeepers	30
Ordinary Seamen	12
Ship Engineers	8
Other Bindery Workers	7
Extruder Operators, Plastics and Rubber	3
Instrument Makers and/or Assemblers	2
Other Assemblers	1
Model and/or Mold Makers	2
Other Skilled Craft and Kindred Workers	14
Other Operatives and Semiskilled Workers	314
Other Laborers and Unskilled Workers	1,015
Clerical Workers	18,020
Clerical Supervisors	27
Computer Operators	110
Keypunch Operators	147
Tabulating-Machine Operators	8
Calculating Machine Operators	1
Stenographers	333
Accounting Clerks	412
Bookkeepers, Hand	65
Cashiers	42
Claim Adjusters	77
Claims Clerks	302
Correspondence Clerks	4
General Office Clerks	1,488
Mail Clerks	197
Payroll and/or Timekeeping Clerks	136
Personnel Clerks	278
Procurement Clerks	62
Real Estate Clerks	38
Receptionists	9
Secretaries	746
Statistical Clerks	110
Switchboard Operators	106
Messengers	6
Travel Clerks	26
Typists	1,212
Postal Service Clerks	1,903

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

(Continued)

Occupation	1980 Employment
Other Office Clerical Workers	936
Production Clerks and/or Coordinators	195
Shipping Packers	23
Shipping and/or Receiving Clerks	75
Stock Clerks, Stockroom, Warehouse or Storage Yard	45
Dispatchers, Vehicle, Service or Work	9
Postal Mail Carriers	8,287
Other Plant Clerical Workers	605
Sales Workers	202
Sales Clerks	202

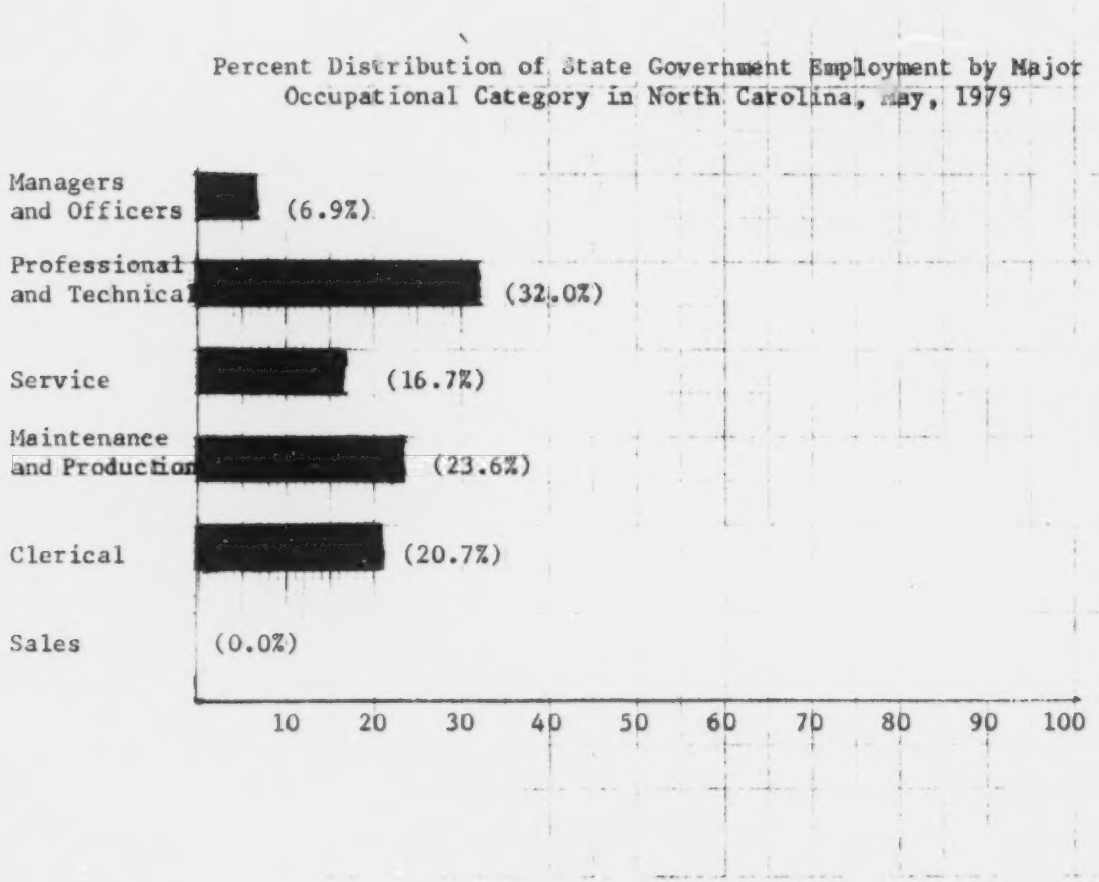
STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

This major group includes full-time temporary, full-time permanent, part-time temporary, and part-time permanent employees on the State payroll as of May, 1979. Excluded are persons serving without compensation and persons on leave without pay. In addition, persons employed in educational services and state-operated hospitals are excluded.

The following table lists the eleven specific occupations in this group in which the most workers were employed in May, 1979. The occupations accounted for 37.9 percent of the total employment.

Occupation	Industry Employment	Percent Distribution
Machinists	2,780	7.0
Correction Officers and/or Jailers	2,680	6.7
Typists	1,710	4.3
Secretaries	1,320	3.3
Stenographers	1,220	3.1
Police Patrol Officers	1,080	2.7
Maintenance Mechanics	1,010	2.5
File Clerks	990	2.5
Accountants and Auditors	780	2.0
Caseworkers	740	1.9
Supervisors, Police and Detectives	740	1.9

The graph below illustrates employment by major occupational category.



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NORTH CAROLINA
State Government
Occupational Employment
May, 1979

Occupation	Employment	Percent Distribution
Total Employment	39,700	100.0
Officers and Managers	2,770	6.9
Chief Executives, General Administrators, & Legislators	210	0.5
Construction Inspectors	40	0.1
Public Administration Inspectors	400	1.0
Other Managers	2,120	5.3
Professional and Technical Workers	12,710	32.0
Engineers	1,020	2.6
Civil Engineers	730	1.8
Electrical and Electronic Engineers	50	0.1
Safety Engineers	30	0.1
Other Engineers	210	0.5
Agricultural Scientists	20	0.1
Foresters and Conservation Scientists	150	0.4
Biological Scientists	150	0.4
Chemists	160	0.4
Geologists and Geophysicists	30	0.1
Sociologists	30	0.1
Economists	210	0.5
Psychologists	70	0.2
Judges	220	0.6
Magistrates	120	0.3
Lawyers	450	1.1
Law Clerks	400	1.0
Paralegal Personnel	270	0.7
Caseworkers	740	1.9
Group Recreation Workers	20	0.1
Physicians and/or Surgeons	50	0.1
Veterinarians	40	0.1
Nurses, Professional	90	0.2
Dietitians and/or Nutritionists	50	0.1
Occupational Therapists	20	0.1
Physical Therapists	20	0.1
Speech Pathologists and/or Audiologists	20	0.1
Accountants and Auditors	780	2.0
Budget Analysts	30	0.1
Tax Collectors, Examiners, and/or Revenue Agents	160	0.4
Librarians, Professional	40	0.1
Personnel and Labor Specialists	350	0.9
Employment Interviewers	660	1.7
Vocational and Educational Counselors	620	1.6
Purchasing Agents and/or Buyers	60	0.2
Public Relations Practitioners	90	0.2
Photographers	20	0.1
Commercial Artists	20	0.1
Systems Analysts	150	0.4
Urban and Regional Planners	180	0.5

Occupation	Employment	Percent Distribution
Architects	20	0.1
Landscape Architects	20	0.1
Library Technical Assistants	20	0.1
Computer Programmers	140	0.4
Drafters	40	0.1
Licensed Practical Nurses	30	0.1
Electrical and Electronic Technicians	30	0.1
Medical and Dental Technicians and Technologists	230	0.6
Traffic Technicians	40	0.1
Science Technicians	200	0.5
Other Physical Scientists	30	0.1
Other Social Scientists	80	0.2
Other Professional Workers	2,260	5.7
Other Engineering Technicians	1,070	2.7
Other Technicians	990	2.5
Service Workers	6,630	16.7
Supervisors, Service	380	1.0
Supervisors, Police and Detectives	740	1.9
Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	150	0.4
Detectives, Police	150	0.4
Police Patrol Officers	1,080	2.7
Correction Officers and/or Jailers	2,680	6.7
Bailiffs	180	0.5
Forest Conservation Workers	210	0.5
Fish and Game Wardens	90	0.2
Recreation Facility Attendants	50	0.1
Child-Care Workers	200	0.5
Social Service Aides	140	0.4
Nurse Aides and/or Orderlies	120	0.3
Gardeners and Groundskeepers	250	0.6
Guards and Doorkeepers	70	0.2
Cooks, Institution	40	0.1
Other Food Service Workers	20	0.1
Other Service Workers	80	0.2
Maintenance and Production Workers	9,370	23.6
Supervisors	580	1.5
Mechanics and Repairers	1,650	4.2
Diesel Mechanics	60	0.2
Maintenance Mechanics	1,010	2.5
Other Mechanics and Repairers	580	1.5
Carpenters	50	0.1
Electricians	30	0.1
Machinists	2,780	7.0
Maintenance Painters	20	0.1
Welders and/or Flamecutters	20	0.1
Trades Helpers	20	0.1
Truck Drivers	650	1.6
Highway-Maintenance Workers	90	0.2
Stationary Engineers	30	0.1
Other Skilled Workers	170	0.4
Other Semiskilled Workers	920	2.3
Other Unskilled Workers	2,360	5.9

Occupation	Employment	Percent Distribution
Clerical Workers	8,220	20.7
Supervisors	290	0.7
Court Clerks	170	0.4
Survey Workers	30	0.1
Library Assistants	30	0.1
License Clerks	240	0.6
Mail Clerks	50	0.1
Cashiers	30	0.1
Receptionists	50	0.1
Secretaries	1,320	3.3
Stenographers	1,220	3.1
Typists	1,710	4.3
File Clerks	990	2.5
Payroll and/or Timekeeping Clerks	40	0.1
Personnel Clerks	90	0.2
Bookkeepers, Hand	160	0.4
Accounting Clerks	430	1.1
Statistical Clerks	140	0.4
Bookkeeping and/or Billing Machine Operators	30	0.1
Computer Operators	60	0.2
Keypunch Operators	280	0.7
Calculating Machine Operators	80	0.2
General Office Clerks	50	0.1
Stock Clerks, Stockroom	140	0.4
Weighers, Recordkeeping	90	0.2
Other Office Clerical Workers	500	1.3
Sales Workers	-	-

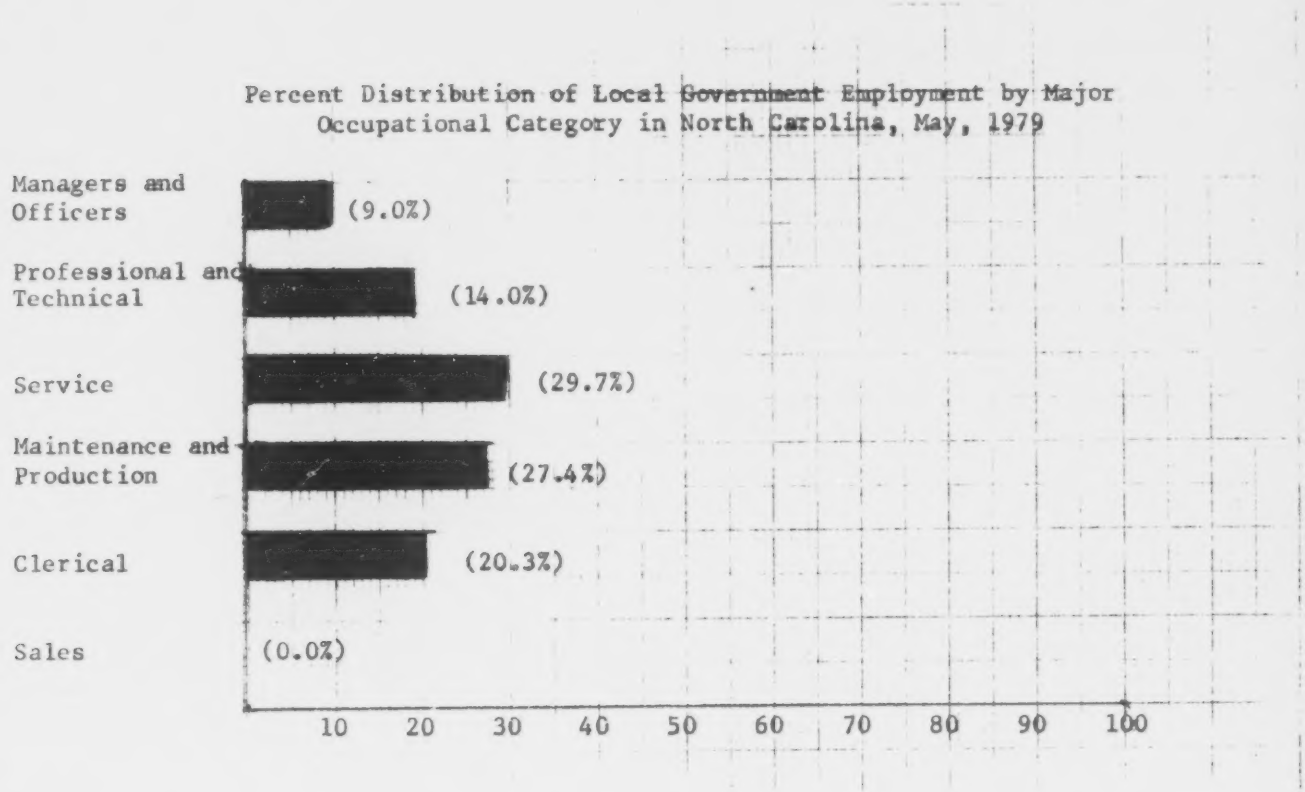
LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

This major group includes full-time temporary, full-time permanent, part-time temporary, and part-time permanent employees on the local government payrolls as of May, 1979. Excluded are persons serving without compensation such as unpaid officials and members of boards and commissions, as well as persons on extended leave without pay. In addition, it excludes all persons employed in educational services and local government-operated hospitals.

The following table lists the eleven specific occupations in this group in which the most workers were employed in May, 1979. The occupations accounted for 41.0 percent of the total employment.

Occupation	Estimated Industry Employment	Percent Distribution
Police Patrol Officers	4,960	7.4
Fire Fighters	3,460	5.2
Refuse Collectors	2,580	3.8
Social Service Aides	2,300	3.4
Caseworkers	2,280	3.4
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	2,240	3.3
General Office Clerks	2,240	3.3
Chief Executives, Legislative	2,110	3.1
Typists	2,080	3.1
Eligibility Workers	1,650	2.5
Highway Maintenance Workers	1,650	2.5

The graph below illustrates employment by major occupational category.



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NORTH CAROLINA
Local Government Occupational Employment
May, 1979

Occupation	Estimated 1/ Employment	Relative 2/ Error %	Percent 1/ Distribution
Total Employment	67,130	N.A.	100.0
Managers and Officers	6,020	N.A.	9.0
Public Administration Inspectors	430	7.3	0.6
Construction Inspectors	650	8.2	1.0
Chief Executives, Legislative	2,110	16.1	3.1
Other Managers	2,830	9.7	4.2
Professional and Technical Workers	9,370	N.A.	14.0
Civil Engineers	440	14.3	0.6
Agricultural Scientists	210	14.6	0.3
Economists	70	16.5	0.1
Psychologists	130	9.9	0.2
Urban and Regional Planners	240	9.3	0.4
Systems Analysts	60	6.3	0.1
Purchasing Agents and/or Buyers	50	13.7	0.1
Accountants and/or Auditors	210	7.8	0.3
Caseworkers	2,280	4.2	3.4
Dietitions and/or Nutritionists	130	12.2	0.2
Lawyers	160	16.3	0.2
Librarians, Professional	230	9.7	0.3
Nurses, Professional	1,080	6.8	1.6
Occupational Therapists	50	20.8	0.1
Personnel and Labor Relations Specialists	100	7.8	0.1
Physical Therapists	30	18.1	0.1
Physicians and/or Surgeons	70	10.0	0.1
Public Relations Practitioners	60	18.8	0.1
Community Organization Workers	270	21.3	0.4
Welfare Investigators	120	24.6	0.2
Tax Examiners, Collection	420	8.5	0.6
Assessors	180	6.7	0.3
Group Recreation Workers	350	6.9	0.5
Computer Programmers	60	7.6	0.1
Drafters	170	6.7	0.2
Science Technicians	130	13.8	0.2
Licensed Practical Nurses	270	12.0	0.4
Physician's Assistants	190	32.8	0.3
Technical Assistants, Library	160	14.0	0.2
Medical and Dental Technicians	240	13.7	0.4
Other Engineers	60	N.A.	0.1
Other Professional Workers	720	N.A.	1.1
Other Technical Workers	430	N.A.	0.6
Service Workers	19,910	N.A.	29.7
Supervisors	140	8.8	0.2
Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	1,540	6.0	2.3
Guards and Doorkeepers	110	8.4	0.2
Kitchen Helpers	40	24.2	0.1

NORTH CAROLINA
Local Government Occupational Employment
May, 1979

Occupation	Estimated 1/ Employment	Relative 2/ Error %	Percent 1/ Distribution
Cooks, Institution	300	5.0	0.4
Nurse Aides and/or Orderlies	430	20.6	0.7
Recreation Facility Attendants	740	9.1	1.1
School Crossing Guards	540	8.8	0.8
Child-Care Workers	490	10.0	0.7
Social Service Aides	2,300	6.7	3.4
Police Officers	1,610	5.2	2.4
Detectives, Police	320	9.3	0.5
Police Patrol Officers	4,960	3.9	7.4
Parking Enforcement Officers	110	16.9	0.2
Correction Officers and/or Jailers	560	7.1	0.8
Sheriffs	660	12.6	1.0
Bailiffs	90	11.1	0.1
Fire Inspectors	50	8.8	0.1
Fire Fighters	3,460	5.4	5.2
Fire Officers	220	8.1	0.3
Other Food Service Workers	50	9.8	0.1
Other Service Workers	1,190	N.A.	1.8
Maintenance and Production Workers	18,190	N.A.	27.4
Supervisors	840	4.3	1.3
Automotive Mechanics	190	8.4	0.3
Electric-Meter Installers	60	16.7	0.1
Maintenance Mechanics	620	14.4	0.9
Water Meter Installers	50	3.5	0.1
Truck Drivers	1,250	5.7	1.9
Bricklayers	80	5.0	0.1
Bus Drivers	130	15.8	0.2
Carpenters	110	21.4	0.2
Cement Masons	50	15.2	0.1
Electricians	60	19.2	0.1
Heavy Equipment Operators	920	5.2	1.4
Line Installers - Repairers	250	12.3	0.4
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	2,240	12.5	3.3
Trades Helpers	240	24.2	0.4
Maintenance Painters	90	25.8	0.1
Pipelayers	160	15.2	0.2
Plumbers and/or Pipefitters	50	2.0	0.1
Refuse Collectors	2,580	4.7	3.8
Sewage-Plant Operators	870	8.4	1.3
Street-Light Repairers	40	4.0	0.1
Animal Caretakers	160	5.5	0.2
Water Treatment Plant Operators	860	17.4	1.3
Highway Maintenance Workers	1,650	11.2	2.5
Surveyor Helpers	50	7.2	0.1
Gardeners and Groundskeepers	1,350	11.2	2.0
Bus Drivers, School	110	10.8	0.2
Ambulance Drivers and/or Attendants	480	10.1	0.7

NORTH CAROLINA
Local Government Occupational Employment
May, 1979

Occupation	Estimated 1/ Employment	Relative 2/ Error %	Percent 1/ Distribution
Other Mechanics and Repairers	130	N.A.	0.2
Other Skilled Workers	190	N.A.	0.3
Other Semiskilled Workers	390	N.A.	0.6
Other Laborers	1,940	8.2	2.9
Clerical Workers	13,640	N.A.	20.3
Supervisors	310	10.0	0.5
Bookkeeping/Billing Machine Operators	50	17.9	0.1
Computer Operators	110	8.5	0.2
Keypunch Operators	160	4.2	0.2
Stenographers	150	7.3	0.2
Accounting Clerks	660	4.2	1.0
Bookkeepers, Hand	170	16.2	0.2
Cashiers	150	13.0	0.2
File Clerks	160	12.7	0.2
General Office Clerks	2,240	7.2	3.3
Library Assistants	460	10.4	0.7
Mail Clerks	50	47.2	0.1
Payroll/Timekeeping Clerks	60	14.4	0.1
Personnel Clerks	90	8.4	0.1
Receptionists	250	16.8	0.4
Secretaries	1,530	5.3	2.3
Statistical Clerks	140	17.7	0.2
Switchboard Operators/Receptionists	110	16.0	0.2
Typists	2,080	5.6	3.1
Eligibility Workers	1,650	5.2	2.5
Town Clerks	380	14.2	0.6
Meter Readers, Utility	250	9.4	0.4
Stock Clerks, Stockroom	90	5.4	0.1
Dispatchers, Vehicle, Service, or Work	110	7.5	0.2
Dispatchers, Police	1,240	11.1	1.8
Other Office Machine Operators	90	N.A.	0.1
Other Office Clerical Workers	850	N.A.	1.3
Other Plant Clerical Workers	50	N.A.	0.1
Sales Workers	-	N.A.	-

1/ Detail may not add to totals because of roundings or data not published.

2/ N.A. Not applicable - In the cases where employment from two or more occupations has been summed to residual categories or to occupational groups, relative error is not applicable because it is not additive.

EDUCATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

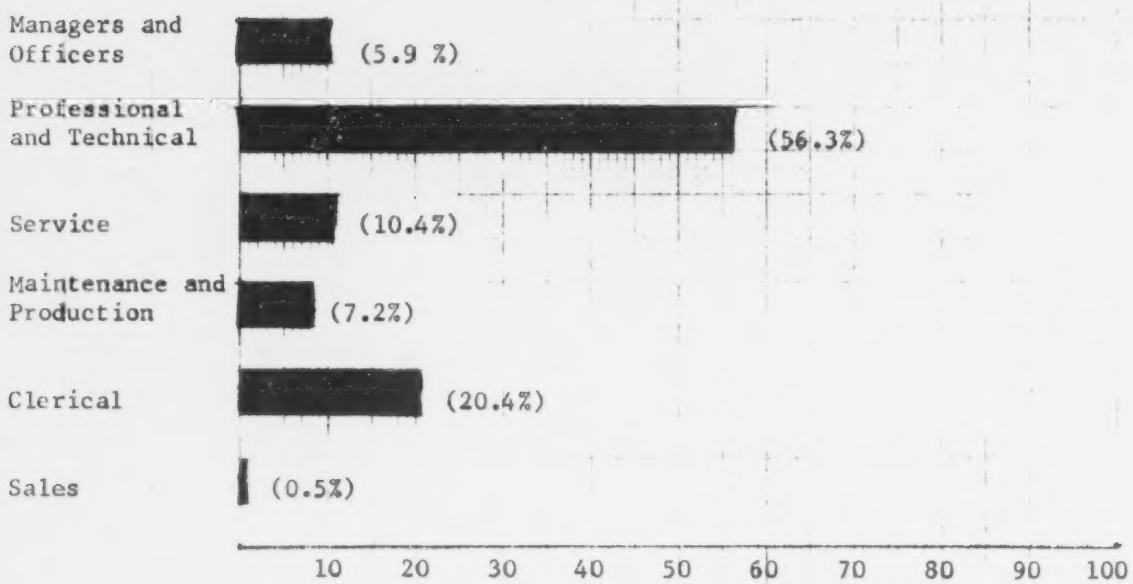
Establishments in this major group are primarily engaged in furnishing formal academic or technical courses, correspondence schools, commercial and trade schools, and libraries. Employment in public elementary and secondary schools is omitted.

The following table lists the ten specific occupations in this group in which the most workers were employed in October, 1978. The occupations accounted for 57.5 percent of the total employment.

Occupation	Estimated Industry Employment	Percent Distribution
Teachers, Institutional College	3,860	10.5
Secretaries	2,500	6.8
Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	2,380	6.5
Professors	2,320	6.3
Assistant Professors	2,310	6.3
Associate Professors	2,120	5.8
Teachers, Nonvocational	1,750	4.8
Graduate Assistants	1,460	4.0
Typists	1,410	3.8
Teachers, Elementary or Preschool	1,000	2.7

The following graph illustrates employment by major occupational category.

Percent Distribution of Educational Employment by Major Occupational Category in North Carolina, October, 1978



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NORTH CAROLINA
Occupational Employment In Education
October, 1978

Occupation	Estimated 1/ Employment	Relative 2/ Error %	Percent 1/ Distribution
Total Employment	36,680	N.A.	100.0
Managers and Officers	2,150	N.A.	5.9
Principals	120	9.2	0.3
Assistant Principals	30	8.0	0.0
Other Managers	2,000	N.A.	5.5
Professional and Technical Workers	20,620	N.A.	56.3
Chemists	30	N.A.	0.1
Other Social Scientists	200	N.A.	0.5
Systems Analysts	100	0.0	0.3
Teachers, Secondary Schools	540	6.7	1.5
Teachers, Institutional College	3,860	0.0	10.5
Teachers, Vocational	320	5.8	0.9
Teachers, Nonvocational	1,750	1.6	4.8
Vocational and Educational	270	4.6	0.7
Graduate Assistants	1,460	0.0	4.0
Professors	2,320	0.0	6.3
Associate Professors	2,120	0.0	5.8
Assistant Professors	2,310	0.0	6.3
Lecturers	850	0.0	2.3
Athletic Coaches	180	0.0	0.5
Teachers, Elementary or Preschool	1,000	3.2	2.7
Other Teachers	50	0.0	0.1
Accountants and Auditors	150	0.7	0.4
Librarians, Professional	460	1.0	1.3
Nurses, Professional	140	1.4	0.4
Personnel and Labor Relations Specialists	80	0.0	0.2
Audiovisual Specialists	30	0.0	0.1
Other Professional Workers	1,220	N.A.	3.4
Computer Programmers	220	0.0	0.6
Science Technicians	450	0.0	1.2
Licensed Practical Nurses	40	0.0	0.1
Technical Assistants	210	1.3	0.6
Medical and Dental Technicians	40	0.0	0.1
Other Technicians	220	N.A.	0.6
Service Workers	3,800	N.A.	10.4
Supervisors	210	0.0	0.6
Janitors, Porters, and Cleaners	2,380	0.5	6.5
Guards and Doorkeepers	300	0.3	0.8
Dining Room Attendants	80	0.0	0.2
Kitchen Helpers	340	0.7	0.9
Counter Attendants	140	5.3	0.4
Pantry, Sandwich and/or Coffee Makers	20	0.0	0.1
Cooks, Institution	220	3.9	0.6
Child-Care Workers	40	18.0	0.1
Other Service Workers	70	N.A.	0.2

NORTH CAROLINA
Occupational Employment In Education
October, 1978

Occupation	Estimated 1/ Employment	Relative 2/ Error %	Percent 1/ Distribution
Maintenance and Production Workers	2,640	N.A.	7.2
Supervisors	100	0.0	0.3
Mechanics and Repairers	20	N.A.	0.1
Carpenters	110	0.0	0.3
Electricians	100	0.0	0.3
Maintenance Repairers, General Utilities	540	1.2	1.5
Trades Helpers	100	0.0	0.3
Maintenance Painters	110	0.0	0.3
Press Operators	20	0.0	0.1
Stationary Boiler Firers	90	0.0	0.2
Gardeners and Groundskeepers	340	0.4	0.9
Bus Drivers, School	100	7.4	0.3
Other Semi-Skilled Workers	20	N.A.	0.1
Other Laborers	990	N.A.	2.7
Clerical Workers	7,290	N.A.	20.4
Supervisors	200	0.0	0.5
Computer Operators	100	0.0	0.3
Keypunch Operators	150	0.0	0.4
Other Office Machine Operators	20	N.A.	0.1
Stenographers	210	0.0	0.6
Accounting Clerks	470	0.6	1.3
Bookkeepers, Hand	140	3.1	0.4
Cashiers	110	0.0	0.3
File Clerks	120	2.3	0.3
General Clerks, Office	430	1.4	1.2
Library Assistants	440	1.8	1.2
Mail Clerks	90	0.0	0.3
Payroll and Timekeeping Clerks	60	0.0	0.2
Personnel Clerks	40	0.0	0.1
Receptionists	90	1.6	0.2
Secretaries	2,500	0.3	6.8
Statistical Clerks	90	0.0	0.2
Switchboard Operators	80	0.0	0.2
Switchboard Operators/Receptionists	120	0.0	0.3
Typists	1,410	0.2	3.8
Teacher Aides	130	10.7	0.4
Admissions Evaluators	120	0.0	0.3
Stock Clerks, Stockroom	170	0.0	0.5
Sales Workers	180	N.A.	0.5
Sales Representatives	30	33.8	0.1
Sales Clerks	150	0.7	0.4

1/ Detail may not add to totals because of roundings or data not published.

2/ N.A. Not applicable - In the cases where employment from two or more occupations has been summed to residual categories or to occupational groups, relative error is not applicable because it is not additive.